

## Locally Identified Resources for the 2000-2001 Summer Youth Employment Programs

- Local Workforce Investment Board (LWIB)—The LWIB is ideally positioned to develop a summer youth employment strategy that has the support of the various interests represented on the board, and can solicit grants and donations from other than federal funds available through the Workforce Investment Act (WIA).
- Private sector partnerships—Several local areas are building on the existing good will that they have established over the years with businesses within the community. Other areas are using private sector business and labor board members to establish support for summer youth employment programs (wages, temporary job openings, etc.). Examples of private sector partnerships may be found in *Attachments 3 and 4*.
- County welfare departments (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF]/California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids [CalWORKs] funds)—Unlike some other states, California has not adopted a statewide policy to use TANF funds to provide summer employment opportunities to CalWORKs and foster youth. Local areas will need to work with their county welfare departments to leverage available TANF resources to serve this youth population. The availability of TANF funds to support summer youth employment may vary from one local area to another, however, existing services can be coordinated to support the summer employment of youth.
- Cal-Learn—The Cal-Learn program helps pregnant and parenting teens to attend and graduate from high school or its equivalent. In one local area, Cal-Learn funds may be available to provide summer work experience to pregnant and parenting teens as part of the Cal-Learn independent living component. Similar services may be available in other areas.
- Medi-Cal funds may be available to provide transportation to and from work sites, and pay a percentage of staff involved in employment or training activities.
- La Cooperativa Campesina de California—Workforce investment areas located in agricultural communities with migrant/seasonal farm worker families have reached agreements with La Cooperativa to fund summer employment for farm worker youth. Although not mentioned as a resource, rural areas may also want to leverage the resources of Proteus in developing a summer youth employment program. Local representatives recommend developing other summer youth opportunities other than farm work for these youth.

- WIA core services—Some local areas are using one-stop youth employment specialists to provide core services, in some cases, acting as temp agencies for placing youth in summer employment. In one area, private employers provide funds for youth to work at their businesses, but the board is the employer of record.
- Community Service Block Grants—Many Community Service Block Grants (CSBG) are targeted toward reducing and/or preventing poverty through community-based activities. These funds are generally limited but may be available within the community.
- Youth Opportunity Grant funded summer employment in Enterprise Communities. The purpose of the Youth Opportunity Movement is to help all youth, particularly those who are out of school, acquire the necessary skills and work experience to successfully transition into adulthood, careers, further education and training. Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco have been awarded these grants.
- City/county supported summer youth campaigns—Many areas have established programs promoting summer youth employment that are funded from local general funds and/or contributions from local employers.
- School-to-Career (STC)—Some local areas are using the school and employer networks established by the STC programs to connect with employers willing to provide wages and summer jobs. The STC schools are also providing resume writing, mentoring, and job shadowing. The STC summer internships will also increase the number of youth served during the summer.
- Law Enforcement—Coordinated efforts among local probation departments, police departments and independent foster care programs may be effective to provide youthful offenders summer youth employment opportunities. In one area, law enforcement officers are providing work site supervision.
- The Employment Development Department (EDD) field offices—During late spring of 1995, the City of Los Angeles Private Industry Council (PIC) anticipated the loss of Summer Youth Employment Programs. The PIC Chair Donna Tuttle and School-to-Career Committee Chair Al Dave (Division Chief, Los Angeles Job Service Division) created a task force to develop a strategy for engaging the private sector in offering summer and intern job opportunities for young people. Los Angeles EDD actively participates through its field offices, particularly the Youth Employment Opportunity Program staff. The EDD's Youth Employment Opportunity Program (YEOP) offers assistance for youth age 15-21 who are at risk of not achieving their educational goals by providing peer counseling, referral to supportive services and job placement.
- Enlist faith-based organizations and church volunteers to assist hard-to-employ youth gain pre-employment skills, contact prospective employers, and provide supportive services.

- Tobacco—Some local areas have explored using funds generated from tobacco taxes and legal settlements. However, as explained below, these options may not be a viable resource for funding a summer youth employment program.
  - Tobacco Settlement Fund—In the 2000-2001 Governor’s Budget Summary, the Administration has expressed its intention to use the State’s share of the settlement funds for health care related initiatives.
  - The Tobacco Tax and Health Protection Act of 1988—Proposition 99, established a 25-cent tax on the sale of cigarette and tobacco products in California. Various departments and the University of California use revenues generated from this tax to fund health education, tobacco-related disease research, indigent health care and environmental protection programs.
  - Proposition 10 of 1998—Proposition 10 supports children’s health and development programs with tobacco surtax revenues.